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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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Viewed from this distance, Mr. Warner Miller seems to be outside the breastworks

When ex-Senator Platt, of New York, talked of bolting he separated himself from ais good sense.

The movement in behalf of the free and unlimited comage of glass is gathering force. There's millions in it.

It seems at this distance that Mr. Bliss "holds over" Brother Platt at St. Louis. As his name indicated, Mr. Bliss is an able business man and an excellent citizen.

Without a stable currency, a protective tariff could not bring prosperity to the country; on the other hand, a stable currency alone cannot recapture the lost mar-

The Journal is in accord with ex-Senator Platt regarding the very best name mentioned for the vice presidency-ex-Secretary Tracy, General Harrison's able Secretary of the Navy.

Several citizens who are interested in the schools, and particularly the finances, have expressed themselves very much in favor of the election of Mr. Franklin Vonnegut for treasurer of the board. It is a name which stands for business ability and integrity in this city.

With protection and sound money in the Republican platform, and a silver basis and a revenue tariff in the Democratic, a number of Republicans who have been neither protectionists nor free traders for years and free-silver men incidentally will have an opportunity to show for which they have the greatest attachment-protection and a gold basis or free trade and a silver

Now that the people have elected new school commissioners wouldn't it be as well to leave something to their discretion and spare them so many instructions? They are intelligent gentlemen who know what is expected of them and can safely be trusted to perform their duties. At least it is worth while for the various newspapers claiming to have elected them to refrain from laying down such positive orders

There are over 1,800,000 shareholders building and loan associations, of whom about one-fifth have become debtors by borrowing money to build houses. This means that 1,400,000 are creditors who have paid as good as gold dollars for the shares they hold. It may be assumed that when these shareholders understand that the free coinage of silver means that they will be paid back in dollars worth but 60 or 75 cents compared with gold they will be very bitter against the mine owners'

The use of the larger rooms of the Stateuse for the meetings of delegations during State conventions has been a custom, but this is the first season that the agricultural room and other rooms have been used as headquarters for party managers and conferences of ward politicians. It is little less than a scandal that Custodian Griffin is using the agricultural rooms for the rallying of his Fifteenth-ward henchmen. And yet Governor Matthews, who is responsible for Griffin, knows that he is thus using the Statehouse-this time to defeat a faction of his own party.

The citizen who early in life, indulges in the luxury of going to national conventions is likely to keep it up all his days. Consequently scores of men who did not intend to go two weeks ago found the ptation too strong to resist and are now in St. Louis so as not to break their record. So near the center of population are held, more Hoosiers attend national conventions than from the whole South all New England-all of which makes the life of the Hoosier delegate a burden to him because of the applications for admis-

his party. It should not be. Is not Governor Matthews seeking delegates, and is not twenty-two delegates from South Caro-Democratic President and mber of his Cabinet as thieves. about in calling upon Tillman, or thinks he does. He is anxious to win the support of | can be kept as good as gold, as the forethe most ultra silverite in the country-one of the national convention to assert his

When the Indiana Republican State conention was held its declaration regarding seemed to meet very general ap-

nois delegation is as decided for an outspoken recognition of the present standard as gold, which it is, and that the gold standard be maintained. Minnesota is as strenuous as Massachusetts. The demand comes from business men in all parts of the country, who feel that an explicit declaration will at once tend to dispel the uncertainty which so seriously affects

GOLD IN THE PLATFORM.

For years, since specie resumption, the United States has been upon a gold basis. From 1834 until the suspension of specie payments in December, 1861, the United States was upon a gold basis. From December, 1861, to December, 1878, the country was upon a fluctuating paper basis There is not a well-informed silverite, not even a Populist, who has not been saying for years that gold is the basis of our monetary system. Like France, the United States has supplemented its gold by the use of as much full legal-tender silver as is possible without going to a silver basis. Both France and the United States keep in cir-

culation a larger amount of sliver per capi a than does any country on the silver basis. In view of these facts, the insertion of the word "gold" in the phrase of the Indiana platform, "the present standard," would not change any part of history, or the aim and purpose of the declaration. As the present standard is a gold one, and is known to be a gold one, and as the purpose of the advocates of free coin age is to change the basis from gold to silver, the Journal fails to see that good purpose can be served by refusing to in sert the word gold in the sentence. Its insertion would simply make clearer the contrast between the purpose those who favor the retention of the present gold basis and the purpose of those who seek to substitute a sliver basis. It is expected that the silverites will dodge. They will not put into their platform the statement that it is their purpose to put the country on a silver basis, yet before three months every man of fair intelligence will know that such is their intent, and that such would be the result of their 16-to-1 declaration. The insertion of the word "goid" after the word "present" in the Indiana plank, making it read "the present gold standard," would not only put the Republicans where they cannot be accused of trying to straddle, but where they could charge upon the free-silver Democracy that they dared not put "silver basis" in their platform, thus covering up their

Every intelligent man who has candidly considered the money question in the light of experience must know that until the leading nations shall fix a ratio for the coinage of the two metals practical bimet allism is an impossibility in this country. Either gold must be the standard, as now is, or silver will be. It has always been so; it will always be so. The question, then, before the country is, Shall we continue the present monetary system, or shall we change to a silver basis? If there should be a decision in favor of the free inage of silver at the ratio of 16 to the country would at once go to a silver basis. No intelligent and candid advocate of 16 to 1 will deny that such would be the result. On the contrary, several of the eading advocates of silver have frankly asserted that such would be the result. All the claims that higher prices will result from the free coinage of silver are based upon the assumption that the country would pass to the silver standard and values would be measured by the worth of the silver in silver dollars.

It is better to have the question decided now. Year after year of uncertainty incident to the agitation of a change of standards will paralyze business and industry. A terrible panic would follow the change, causing a financial revulsion which would bring all the large industries to a standstill, but after two or three years of universal distress the country would begin to adjust itself to the new conditions

If the decision shall be in favor of the present standard, which insures the largest volume of money possible, business and industry would begin to revive, because confidence would return. This decision with the certainty of a protective tariff which would put an end to the importation of merchandise made by the cheaper labor of Europe and Asia, would at once quicken the business of the country without panic and two or three years to recover from it. In this connection it may be noted that the most notable era of prosperity and development which any country ever saw came with the resumption of specie payments in 1879 on the present basis, namely, gold, with as much silver as could be kept a parity with it. Let us turn to the census of 1890 and 1890, and other official statistics, for the verification of this state-

ment:		
Inches .	1880.	1820.
Total wealth	The second secon	\$65,037,091,197
Value of farms		13,279,252,649
Farm animals	1,576,617.556	2,418,766,028
Capital in manufac-		
turing	1,232,839,670	2,900,735,884
Number of employes	1.301.388	2,251,134
Wages paid	\$501,965,778	\$1,221,170,454
Average wages per	-	
capita	386	547
Number savings bank	9 997 709	4 000 000
depositors	2.235,582	4,258,896
Amount of deposits	\$\$19,106,973 351,841,200	\$1.524,844,506
Stock of gold	6,600,408	695,563,029 380,983,304
Total money in cir-	0,000,100	900, 699, 904
culation	973,882,228	1,429,251,270
Building and loan as-	010,000,200	4, 100, 001, 010
sociations	Inconsequential	450,667,594
Manual about the literal	The state of the s	

"Figures of the year 1894. The world has presented no parallel for he marvelous growth which the foregoing figures indicate. It continued even in more marked degree during the two and half years between the taking of the census and the election of Mr. Cleveland. The protective tariff was the chief promoter of An evening paper says that the fact that | which was in force prior to specie re-Governor Matthews called upon Senator sumption did not bring prosperity for the Tillman on Sunday is criticised by some of reason that the assaults of the inflation waited the result of Jan. 1, 1879-specie

dustrial achievements of 1880-90 possible. There are no such unanswerable argustandard, with as much silver money as

Some months ago the New Albany Public Press, a Democratic paper, paid its respects to Governor Matthews in the follow-

C. Matthews, that contemptible dema-gogue and blustering blatherskite who poses the insane idea that he is a Presiential possibility, is down East seeking interviews with newspaper reporters and imagines that he is posing as a statesman, while he is really exposing the form and substance of a political jackass. Until recently this political barnacie was a wild eyed, crasy flatist at home; down East,

among the Wall-street gold bugs, he pro-poses to be for "sound money," which prop-erly interpeted is gold, gold, gold! Among prohibitionists this political truckling timeserver is a teetotaler and temperance natic. He signed the Nicholson bill and in-dorses its provisions. He is all things to all men and "nothing to nobody."

The foregoing was copied by several Democratic papers whose editors did not get the slice of ple at the Governor's hand which they had set their hearts on. While the Journal does not approve of the language, its sentiment describes antics which the Governor has cut on the money question. It also shows that there is a clique of Democrats in Indiana who would knife

The new Democratic organization Cook county, Chicago, which has put ticket in the field for county officers, refers to the free coinage of silver in the

It means the heartless robbery of all men and women who receive wages or depend upon wages, of all men and women who receive salarles, of all savings bank deposi tors and all members of building and loan associations. It means immeasurable panics and the disruption and upsetting of all commercial, manufacturing and other bus-

iness affairs of the Nation. Independence with Variations. Nothing so fills the public mind with wender and awe as the boasted independence in thought and action of a certain class of newspapers. The mental processes of the average man are apt to run in grooves, and his conduct being in conformity therewith lays him open to the charge of being consistent. Having expressed his views upon any given question and acted accordingly upon one occasion there is good reason to believe that he will be found on the same side when the same or like problems are brought forward again. This is contrary to the theory of independence upon which a newspaper of the class mentioned bases its behavior. To be independent according to its ideas is to advocate one principle of political or social ethics one day and be equally strenuous in TRAP LAID FOR MR. MILLER support of a principle diametrically opposite the next. Thus, for example, it will preach with vehemence the doctrine of free trade and follow its arguments by others in favor of the election of a presidential candidate who represents the protection idea. It practices the see-saw act and sings the song, "Here we go, up, up, up; there we go, down, down, downy," and the more regular the vibrations the more nearly it believes itself to have achieved the coveted freedom from hampering bonds of party or creed. It proudly declines to be in harmony with itself and thereby fondly flatters itself that it possesses a broad and liberal outlook. A beautiful illustration of peculiar reasoning can be found this of evening paper. A few weeks ago EITHER A GOLD OR SILVER STAND. It was a good paper, a truly good pa-

to put readers to sleep inside of ten mintime about the morals of the dear people. These morals were in danger of being overthrown by Sunday baseball, and the independent paper nearly wore itself into frazzles in its effort to ward off the threatened evil. It made no difference if the dear peoweek until the going down of the sun, had no other time than Sunday for the enjoyment of such sports; Sunday baseball they should not have. They did not get it, and perhaps by way of recovering from their disappointment, went out to parks on Sunday and danced and indulged in revelry that is classed by the persons who do not profess to be "independent" as desectation of the day of rest. Rev. Mr. Milburn, for instance, declared that "baseball is holiness itself compared to such a profanation of the Lord's day; it is morality apotheosized, lifted up and crowned as compared with this godless, Pacchanalian perversion of the holy Sabbath." But the independent paper which was but yesterday so anxious about the working people's welfare and morals now pleads that Sunday is their only day, that if they want to indulge in the orgies that Mr. Milburn ailudes to they have a right to do, and nobody should dare

to criticise. It is all a trifle bewildering to persons whose minds are not agile enough to engage in the see-saw game, but to discerning observers who have noted the process before no mystery is involved. It is simply an invitation to erstwhile subscribers who were hit with a baseball to come back and be petted by one who dearly loves them again-temporarily.

Ex-Governor Hoard, a former executive of Wisconsin, is quoted as telling the following frog story at St. Louis: A countryman wanted to sell a hotel-keeper three carloads of frogs. The botelloads," said the hotelkeeper. "Well," answered the seller, "I thought there were three carloads by the noise they made."

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Up-to-Date Waiter. Customer-Gimme some beef with plent of fat, potatoes and spinach. Waiter-Grover Cleveland, Pingree an

The Cornfed Philosopher. "One of the remarkable paradoxes of politics," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "is presented in the performance of a man buying large and numerous quantities of liquids to make himself solid.".

Still in the Ring. "Eight-nine-ten-out!" said the referee. Immediately a great howl arose from the neighborhood of the corner in which lay the defeated pugilist.

"What's eatin' you?" shouted the "push." 'Wot do you mean by countin' out a man dat is able to talk, dough it is in a whisper? The Waning Roneymoon.

He-Why, we've got a cricket in the house! Isn't it cheert il? She-Yes. And so intelligent. Hear him talking about the furniture. How distinct-

ly he says "cheap! cheap!" However, as she had been that day on visit to her sister, whose husband was getting \$18 a week, while her own dear new this development, but the protective tariff | hubby got but \$14, perhaps her discontent

> The month of marriages! All pleasant and scents, the fragrance of the blosson The foliage of the valleys and the heights Mine are the longest days, the loveliest The mower's scythe makes music to m

> Mine is the Month of Roses; yes, and mine

I am the mother of all dear delights; am the fairest daughter of the year. -Longfellow.

Who "Done" It?

As we urged before the election .- News. The Sentinel returns its thanks to voters of the city for their prompt approval of its efforts to break up the school ring. It is another demonstration of the confidence of the people in the Sentinel as their friend and champion.—Sentinel.

The Sun is the only paper in the city that has consistently, honestly and fear-lessly fought the infamous clique that now seems broken.-Sun. -

Eastly Explained. New York Mail and Express. On the whole, Mr. Cleveland's yearning to visit Europe is not surprising. He probably has more admirers over there than he

AND IN FULL CONTROL OF THE NEW YORK POLITICAL "MACHINE,"

Stormy and Exciting Meeting of the Empire State Delegation at Its St. Louis Headquarters.

WARNER MILLER DENOUNCED

CALLED A TRAITOR, KICKER PREVARICATOR AND OUTCAST.

All Because He Wanted the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew Made Chairman of the State Delegation.

PLATT CHOSEN BY MANY VOTES

ONLY SEVENTEEN CAST FOR THE STATESHAN FROM HERKIMER.

Incidents That May Lead to a Bitter Factional Fight Among New York Republicans.

THE AID OF FRIENDS.

Depew Accused of Playing a Double Game-Fight in the Missouri Delegation Headquarters.

ST. LOUIS. June 15.-The gossip of the corridors to-night is the dramatic and exciting meeting in the New York State delestated, is the throwing down of the gauntlet by the anti-organization Republicans, who are numbered among the friends of gated, and with editorial essays warranted | William McKinley. The result has proved inetresting, because, in the bitterness of the utes. It was particularly solicitous at this | battle that has been going on in that State delegation, it was apprehended that perhaps if Mr. McKinley was the choice of the convention he would suffer at the polls. But to-night, while the dramatic scenes are discussed with interest, the McKinley people point to the open pledges made by Mr. ple, the people who toil six days in the | Platt's adherents that Mr. Mckinley or any other Republican will receive the vote of New York. As a result of the meeting it is found that seventeen of the seventy delegates will cast their votes, not for the New York State convention choice, but for William McKinley. The delegates are: George H. Nevins, T. B. Willis, G. H. Roberts, W. B. Atterbury, John Milliken, E. J. Klatenbach, C. N. Bliss, S. V. R. Cruger, A. G. McCook, William Brookfield, General Collis, R. J. Wright, W. Ha Robertson, Albert Story, George E. Matthew, W. C. Dudley, N. V. Fanchot, E. A. Curtin. It is believed that this vote is surprising, even to Mr. Platt. This leaves fust fifty-five votes for Mr. Morton, and it is believed that this will be his entire strength in the convention.

But the main topic of conversation tonight is the breach that undoubtedly exists between the three well-known leaders-Chauncey M. Depewa Thomas C. Platt and Warner Miller. To the observant looker-on this afternoon it was apparent that Mr. Platt had laid a trap for Miller, into which he was tumbled by his own friends, who sought to pit him against Mr. Platt. The result was that Mr. Platt's oratorical friends, who stood for their chief, lashed and buffeted Mr. Miller. Mr. Miller de-nounced Mr. Platt. Mr. Depew suavely told Mr. Miller that he had mistaken his (Depew's attitude), and Miller told Depew as politely as he could that he was a prevaricator and had purposely misled him.

The arena for the battle had been arranged with the greatest care. When Mr. Depew stepped to the chair he faced a small circle of delegates three deep. Right keeper had no use for three carloads, but in the center sat Thurlow Weed Barnes said he would take three dozen. The countryman returned with a dozen only. "I and Edward Lauterbach. To the right sat Warner Miller, surrounded by about ten of the fifteen McKinley adherents. In the second row on the right sat Platt and just in front of him John Raines, of excise fame, sat leaning forward awaiting the time when he could attack Miller. The latter seemed to apprehend trouble, but was evidently not prepared for the withdrawal of Depew from the race with Platt for the chairmanship of the delegation. The preliminary sparring over. Mr. Depew stated that he had misunderstood Mr. Miller's request about the chairmanship and that he had decided to withdraw. The suddenness of this gave Mr. Miller's adherents such a shock that they at once fell into the trap laid for them. Without a candidate, they naturally thought of Miller, and before the latter, perceiving the trap, could stop it General McCook had proposed his name. The Platt men were so jubilant that they laughed aloud.

"Ha! ha! now we have him." "That's the issue; Miller against Platt.

"Now we'll fix him." These were the cries. Stepping out of the circle, tall, gaunt Thurlow Weed Barnes turned and faced Miller, who had given Depew the lie about his acceptance of the like an avenging angel, he gave him a lashing of bitter words that made even the gates look on with amazement. "Sneak! coward! crawler! traitor! jawhawker and backslider!" were a few of the words passed, and Miller sank back in the seat, his lips trembling, his face white with

anger, but his lips sealed. Following Barnes came John Raines, and he was even more bitterly personal in his remarks. "Destroyer of trust! Liar! Kicker and serpent in the camp!" were some of Raines's expressions, and he would stride across the floor and put his finger almost under Miller's nose. Mr. Miller made no answer to the attack, and the vote elected Mr. Platt by a tally of 53 to 17. After this sensational meeting had ended Mr. Miller said: "I fail to understand

how Mr. Depew could possibly have misconstrued my meaning. After the meeting this morning, when everybody understood the situation thoroughly, Mr. Depew talked it seems to me, is therefore flimsy, am not disturbed by the personal attacks Then Abraham Gruber stirred up the row on me, but I am disturbed at Mr. Depew going back on his word to me. But," he added, significantly, "the fight is on in

New York, and we now know who our friends are. Mr. Depew to-night reiterated his statement that he had entirely misunderstood Mr. Miller's proposition. In some quarters

for Vice President in the convention. nor is also current that the New York legation may present the name of Frederick D. Grant, of New York, for that office. There is a meeting of the delegation early to-morrow morning.

Proceedings in Detail. ST. LOUIS, June 15.-The New York delegation had a stormy session to-day. effort was made to "down" Platt, but Thomas came up smiling at the end.

was elected chairman of the delegation by a vote of 53 to 17 for Warner Miller. When the delegation was called to order it was understood that Chauncey M. Depew was to be named as chairman of the caucus, and that Mr. Platt was to be selected as the chairman of the delegation. There was not the shade of suspicion that there would be any opposition. But Warner Miller had been in conference all morning with the McKinley managers and with Mr. Matthews, of Buffalo, and when the proposition was made he was upon his feet in

"I move, Mr. Chairman, that the name of Mr. Depew be substituted for that of Mr. Platt," he said. Surprise was written on all faces, and even Mr. Depew seemed taken aback. "I do this because the most distinguished man on this delegation has been entirely neglected," said Mr. Miller. There were cries of "No!" and a motion was at once made to divide the question. Mr. Depew was then selected as chairman of the caucus by a unanimous vote. The question was put as to the selection of Mr. Platt as chairman of the delegation, and then Mr. Miller renewed his motion to substitute Mr. Depew's name. Mr. Depew sat silent, but Congressman Quigg, in opposing the substitution, attacked Mr. Miller in a vigorous and almost vicious manner. He said, in part: "Mr. Miller sees that Mr. Platt and Mr. Depew are at this time working in harmony, and he takes this peanut politician's chance to try and make discord. This body will not sustain one whose attitude towards the instructions of

the last Republican convention in New York is open to doubt and suspicion.' Before Mr. Miller could answer Mr. Quigg Patrick S. Gibbs had obtained recognition and moved that the delegation take a recess until 3 o'clock this afternoon. ized Miller as a "chronic kicker" and "washer of dirty linen," a "political outcast," and such characterizations. Miller was not allowed to respond to these attacks, but a recess was taken until 3

MILLER'S STATEMENT. During the recess Warner Miller gave out this statement: "This is not a question of men. The nomination of McKinley is conceded. The question is shall the delegation from New York lose all their self-respect and select as their spokesman a man who has declared that McKinley is an ungation, the result of which, succinctly fit person to sit in the presidential chair? It is a question of whether the delegates shall have for their mouthpiece Mr. Depew who, while loyal to Governor Morton, has not befouled the name of the next Presi dent and has conducted his campaign decently, or Thomas C. Platt, who has repeatedly blackguarded and outraged the personality of the nominee of the convenattitude of New York State understood.

The vote of the delegates this after-Shortly after 3 o'clock the delegation met was carried, and Mr. Depew asked the furaction of Mr. Miller in the morning, and proceeded to say that while it was conceded that there would not be any use in carrying to the committee on credentials and convention the seating of the ani-Morton delegates, still he thought the delegation should protest against the seating of those delegates by the national comtge. He thought that the unseated dejegates should be allowed to vote on these

men, objected and made a heated argument Mr. Depew then arose and made a brief statement. He said: "I have no desire to occupy any other place in this body or to have any of the honor except that of presenting the name of Governor Morton. My friend, Mr. Miller, has made a mistake in misconstruing my answer to his remarks to me about being chairman of the meeting. will not stand for chairman unless my election is unanimous

Mr. Miller arose and stated: "I did ask Mr. Depew whether he would accept this ination and he answered 'yes,' since the meeting this morning he again assured me that he would accept. I stand here to repudiate the leadership of the man has declared that McKinley is unfi for the office of President. I cannot stand under such a banner. I cannot go forward and saying: 'How can you vote for a man whose ability you have questioned?' I regret, Mr. Chairman, that you will not accept the office. I for one will not follow eadership of Platt."

MILLER EXCORIATED. Mr. Thurlow Weed Barnes, who was standing directly in front of Mr. Miller, language that had been heard, while the majority of the delegates applauded. "This man," he said, "who was elected to reprethe candidacy of Levi P. Morton, has turned over to William McKinley. Who is the traitor?" (Cries of "Miller! Miller!") "What is the issue? Why is Miller against Platt and Platt alone? The people do not want to follow a traitor's lead."

Mr. Miller sat with trembling lip. General McCook broke into the affair by noving to proceed with the vote. Mr. Mil ler tried to get him to not withdraw Mr. Depew's name, but he insisted, and named Warner Miller.

"That's the issue; that's it-a traitor against a Republican!" shouted delegate cathing terms denounced Miller. He said: Now the gentleman has placed himself in position he has coveted. Shall we ic kicker from Herkimer-a man who ace is never known, who was never faith ful to anybody or any party? That is the issue. I hurl back in the Herkimer statesman's teeth the statement that Mr. Platt has maligned Mr. McKinley. When election time comes and New York Republicans cast their votes for President, whether he be Morton or McKinley, he will get Mr. Platt's support and the support of New York Recans, but he can never rely on the vaciliating and treacherous statesman from Herkimer-Warner Miller. His name will go down to ignominy gates explained their votes. Mr. Sutherland said: "I vote for Levi P. Morton's friend.

Thomas C. Platt, instead of one of his When the vote was announced as Platt fifty-three and Miller seventeen there was a burst of applause. A motion was made Mr. Matthews, of Buffalo, objected. Those who voted for Warner Miller were: George Neuvis, T. B. Willis, G. H. Roberts B. Attlebury, John Milliken, E. J. Klotenbach, C. N. Bliss (half vote), S. V. R. Cruger (half vote), A. G. McCook, William Brookfield, General Collis, R. J. Wright, A. H. Robertson, Albert Storey, George S. Matthew, W. C. Dudley, N. V. U. Sauchot,

Mr. Cornelius Bliss offered this resolu Resolved, That the New York delegation favors and heartily supports the strongest platform that can be devised, recognizing the imperative necessity of maintaining the present gold standard of value, and condemning the free coinage of silver. Mr. Quigg offered this substitute, which he and Mr. Lauterbach said was favorably received by a majority of the State dele gation, and originally passed by the State convention of Washington:

A. T. Curtis.

We favor the maintenance of the present gold standard, and are opposed to free coinage of silver, except by international agreement for bimetallism with the leading ercial nations of the world." It was finally agreed to put the two reslutions in conjunction, using as a preamble and Mr. Quigg's for a reso-

vote was taken, with the result: Yeas, nays, 13; not voting, 3. This vote included the four delegates who have each a half vote. Warner Miller and General McCook voted for Morton. John G. Peane and Thomas W. Bradley declined to vote.

Frederick S. Gibbs was selected for nato-night it is said that the Platt contin-gent have agreed to support Mr. Depew Proctor for permanent organization, W. A.

Sutherland for credentials, Archie Baxter as secretary and John A. Mott for vice president. The delegation then adjourned.

LODGE AND HANNA. The Senator Angers the Boss and the Latter Declines to Talk.

ssociated Press Dispatch. ST. LOUIS, June 15.-There was a very lively scene in Mr. Hanna's room this morning when Henry Cabot Lodge, of Boston, called upon him to discuss the financial plank to be put into the platform. Mr. Lodge in his forceful way announced his purpose to have a gold plank or to overthrow Mr. Hanna's plans. It was not the desire of Mr. Lodge to have a gold plank that angered Mr. Hanna, but the manner in which it was presented, and he proceeded to notify Mr. Lodge in no uncertain way that he could not be forced, and that he could not talk with Mr. Lodge on the

"If you own this convention, Mr. Lodge," he said, "go on and run it in your own way, shall not talk with you," and Mr. Lodge left the room. Later in the day Senator Lodge said that

considered the battle as won. We have been actively at work," he said, "and have not longer doubt the success of our moveent. The Eastern States are all coming into line, and many of the Western States as well. We have assurances from more than twenty State delegations already they will stand with us, many of being States most largely represented in the convention. "Will the word 'gold' be used?"
"To be sure. The object of the movement

is to secure an unequivocal declaration for the gold standard. But there will be no evasion or equivocation

B-A-D MISSOURIANS.

The Filley-Kerens Fight Leads to the Drawing of a Knife. ST. LOUIS, June 15 .- The bad blood between the Filley and Kerens factions in the Missouri delegation developed a bloody turn after the delegation had been in session an hour and a half in Room 218 at the Southern Hotel. Mayor P. D. Hastain, of Sedalia, drew a knife on alternate Berry in the ante-room, but was seized and prevented from making a personal attack. The Kerens faction had been outvoting the Filley people on several issues raised. After a test vote on a proposition to post-pone the selection of a national committeeman until the contest from Missouri had been passed on, Mr. Berry made a slighting remark regarding Missouri's "old man." Berry was on his feet instantly and The latter, pale as death at the words flung at him by Berry, drew from his pocket a knife, which warned the other comi nen that it was time for them to act, and they pushed in between the angry factionists, separated them and the light was over Mayor Hastain was hurried away after

it was not a knife in Hastain's hand, but silver match safe, whose gitter startled he crowd and excited the cry of "knife." The delegation finally organized with Maj. William Warner as chairman and leorge A. Purdy as secretary. The followng selections were then made: National committeeman, Richard C. Kerens; platform committee, F. M. Niedringhaus; credentials committee, John L. Bittinger; pernanent organization committee, Samuel

CARLISLE'S BOND DEALS

SECRETARY PUT THROUGH AN EX-AMINATION BY SENATOR VEST.

Secrets of Administration's Contracts with the Morgan-Rothschilds

Syndicate Uncovered. WASHINGTON, June 15 .- Secretary Carisle was examined under oath to-day by he Senate committee appointed to investigate recent bond issues. The hearing was held in the rooms of the Senate committee on finance, Senators Harris, Vest, Walthall, Jones of Nevada and Platt being present. Chairman Harris explained that the committee had decided to take all the testimony under oath and did not wish to make discriminations. Mr. Carlisle responded that he expected and desired to be put under oath. Mr. Vest began the examination, asking for fuller explanation of the first bond contract with the Morgan syndicate, than had been given in Mr. Carlisle's written statement. His main purpose, said Secretary Carlisle, was to prevent the shipments of gold from this country. Mr. Vest asked who made the first suggestion as to the protective clause in the bond contract with the Morgan syndicate. The Secretary answered that the first was made in his private office and then taken to an adjoining room and shown o Mr. Morgan and Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson, after which some changes were made. This was the Mr. Stetson, the Secwho had been the law partner of the President. Mr. Vest asked why the contract had Carlisle replied with a lengthy explanation of the great emergency existing which would not permit a delay for the usual forapprehension in financial circles as to the lefeated in the House of Representatives that it became evident that steps must be taken to protect the treasury. The contract was closed the day after the Springer oill was defeated in the House. 'You never had negotiations with any other bankers outside of the Morgan syndicate?" asked Mr. Vest. "There was some inquiry. tiations were opened," said the Secretary. Mr. Vest's question turned to the Graves old, which was rejected, the amount of the Graves award-\$4,500,000 of bonds-being ator asked why, after the Graves bid was

rejected, the government did not receive the benefit of the rise which had occurred in the price of the bonds instead of the benefit going to the Morgan syndicate inder their "blanket bid." Mr. Carlisle said his was a matter of opinion, and in his adgment the Graves bid was a nullity fter which the Morgan bid, which was the next highest, took the bonds. action, he said, was taken after consulting the law officers of the government. yould have taken the same course if the price of the bonds had fallen. But would the syndicate have taken the ame course if the bonds had fallen?" inerposed Mr. Jones. The Secretary answered that he could have forced the syndicate to take then

Assistant Secretary Curtis was examined in the afternoon pointedly by Mr. Vest. Mr. Curtis said he had gone to New York by direction of Mr. Carlisle before the wndicate bond contract was made to ascertain the temper of the situation. He "Did you expect to get the temper of ne situation from the bankers?" asked The Assistant Secretary responded he had talked with men at the clubs.

irst specific instructions from Mr. Carlisle were "to go and see Mr. Belmont." Secretary directed him to see what could be done to get gold from abroad. The investigation committee decided to begin its session at New York on Thurslay. The hearings will be at the Hoffman House and will be public. On Thursday J. Pierpont Morgan. August Belmont and and on Friday Mr. John A. Stewart and Treasurer Jordan. Mr. Graves, whose bid was rejected, has also been notified to appear on Friday if he desires to be heard.

Paying the Sugar Bounty Claim. WASHINGTON, June 15 .- The Treasury Department has nearly completed the payment of beet and maple sugar claims under the bounty appropriation of \$238,289, and it is expected that warrants covering the whole amount will have been issued by July 1, when work will begin on the \$5,000,000 appropriation for cane sugar. The half-dozen claims which have been in pro-cess of adjustment during the last several months will be ready for transmission to he auditor for final examination early in fuly, when the total amount of the aprepriation will be prorated among the laimants and poid as rapidly as possible. It is expected that the percentage of pay-ments to claimants will be between sixtyfive and seventy.

Cleveland Luring Trout. WASHINGTON, June 15 .-- The President accompanied by Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller, has gone on a fishing trip to Leesburg, Va., where he again will be the guest of Mr. Harrison, who has a fine trout preserve just outside of the village

TENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE GREAT REPUBLICAN PARTY.

St. Louis Gaily Robed for the Event and the Streets Thronged with Politicians and Sightseers.

BOOMERS STILL HARD AT WORK

REED MEN THE MOST AGGRESSIVE OF ALL THE DELEGATIONS.

Friends of Morton, Allison and Quay Still in the Ring and Determined to Hold Out.

RED FIRE, BRASS BANDS AND MARCHING CLUBS IN EVIDENCE.

Parades Last Night and Demonstrations at the Headquarters of the Various Managers.

REPRESENTATION UNCHANGED

NO RECOMMENDATION.

Mr. Payne's Resolution in Favor Changing the Basis Defeated by a Vote of 31 to 4.

ST. LOUIS, June 15 .- On the eve of the tenth national convention of the Republican party St. Louis resembles a bride decked for the coming of her liege lord. The bulldings flame with buntings, the windows are adorned with pictures of the various candidates, the air beats with the ulsating of martial music as parading clubs go sweeping by, the streets surge with people borne along in resistless streams, while the hotel corridors are choked with a jostling, pushing mass of humanity. It is estimated that 75,000 strangers are guests of the Mound City to-night. The Southern and the Planters' Hotels, where the headquarters of the principal delegations are located, were thronged to the doors all day. Bands played in the rotundas and kept the crowds that pushed their way up and down the broad marble staircases until they seemed to creak under their burdens in a good humor, while delegates met and leaders conferred behind

closed doors as to the final details. The most remarkable feature about the convention so far has been the absence of bad blood among the partisans of the various candidates. The triumph of McKinley has been so complete thus far that his friends can afford to be magnanimous, and his opponents can do nothing by acquiesce in the ascertained will of the mapority, The partisans of Reed, Quay, Morton and Allison still wear their buttons and are as stanch as ever in their loyalty, but they realize the helplessness of shricking or of offensive demonstrations in favor of their champion, and the managers of the anti-McKinley candidates have practically sheathed their swords. This does not mean they have abandoned the field, with the exception of Governor Bradley, of Kentucky, who dropped out last night. The names of other candidates will be presented and voted for, and will probably poll their full strength. Indeed, the Reed men to-day have labored assiduously to rally their followers to the Maine man. They have appealed to his friends to go down with colors flying. So, too, with the followers of Morton, Allison and Quay, but no one ventures to suggest the possibility of McKin-

lev's defeat. The real struggle that is going on is over the financial plank. In phrase and word it is all important. Upon the tariff, upon all Curtis to New York, which brought out other questions, there is substantial unity, many newspaper conjectures. It was not, but the differences upon it are as wide as upon the issue. Knowing they cannot succeed, they are even now formulating the manifesto that will sever their allegiance Republican party. But ritory-less than fifty de a total of over nine hundred. The real struggle is between those in favor of gold declaration for the maintenance of gold standard, except through an interna-tional agreement, and those whose friendaness to silver, although opposed to free coinage, makes them seek to avoid a specific indorsement of the gold standard.

A MAJORITY FOR GOLD.

The result of the meeting of the various

lelegations to-day demonstrated emphat-

ically that the convention will not dodge the issue nor equivocate in language. Twenty-eight States, comprising the territory east of the Mississippi, and almost the entire South, elected members of the resolutions committee and instructed them to vote for a gold declaration. Wisconsin Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon and Washington also took strong ground for gold. In Indiana Gen. Lew Wallace was chosen a member of the resolutions committee after he had declared that he would not stand on the Indiana plank, and that the utterances for the maintenance of the gold standard could not be made too strop im. Minnesota, with her eighteen votes, a declaration for the gold standard. Michgan and several of the Northwestern States, notably Iowa and the Dakotas, and several of the Southern States-Georgia Mississippi and Louisianaor a too radical declaration in favor of the gold standard. The Eastern delegates are overjoyed at the outcome, and believe that the result of to-day's action removes the last uncertainty as to the character of the financial plank. The exact language of the plank has not yet been drawn. Mark Hanna, to whom all eyes are turned and to whom, all are agreed, belongs the stinction of being the dominating power in the convention, has had many planks resented to him, but all mean pr the same thing, the maintena ld standard until an internation ment can be reached and un osition to free coinage. Coupled with these eclarations will be undoubtedly a declaraon in favor of such use of silver as eeds of commerce demand, but not bey the point where the maintenance of the parity would be endangered. enator-elect Foraker, of Ohio, who is chairman of the committee on re ions, has prepared a rou ions, has prepared a rough draft of a datform covering most of the subjects to be presented and this will furnished the easis for the work of constructing

The selection by the various State dele-In New York all the sm between the Platt and anti-Pi tions broke forth and ex-Senator. Miller, the head of the anti-Platt f threw down the gage of detiance to New York leader. He made a stirr